



BOROUGH OF TEWKESBURY

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE  
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT  
for the Year 1938

BY

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

which incorporates the Report of

A. J. STROUD, A.R.San.I.  
SANITARY INSPECTOR





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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Tewkesbury.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Sanitary Conditions and Vital Statistics of the District for the year 1938.

This report incorporates the report of the Sanitary Inspector, and is compiled to conform with Article 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935; Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, and is on the lines of the Ministry of Health Circular 1728, dated October 25th, 1938.

I should like to thank the Mayor and Members of the Council for the assistance they have given me, and also the officials for their help, mentioning especially the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Stroud.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

**Public Health Officials of the Authority.**

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the County of Gloucester, and Medical Officer of Health for the Rural Districts of Gloucester and Newent.

W. RIDLER, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other foods (retired 31.3.38.)

A. J. STROUD, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other foods (appointed 1.6.38 from the post of Additional Sanitary Inspector).

**Adoptive Legislation in force in the Area.**

**Bye-laws.**

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Section 1).

Bye-laws with regard to New Streets and Buildings (adopted 2.4.29).

Bye-laws with regard to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures (adopted 1.11.38).



## Vital Statistics.

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the area, while a complete list of the causes of death will be found in Table 17 at the end of the report. In addition they show the various rates which are compared, where possible, with those of England and Wales.

Table 1 : Infantile Births and Deaths

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Com- bined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births ...	39	29	68	2	—	2	70
Still Births ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ...	1	3	4	—	—	—	4

Table 2 Deaths

Total Deaths	Male 40	Female 32	Total 72
Deaths included in the above from—			
Measles (all ages) ...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...	...	—
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age ...	...	...	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	—
Other Puerperal causes ...	...	...	—
Cancer (all ages) ...	...	...	7

Table 3 Birth and Death Rates

	Borough of Tewkesbury	England and Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	16.1	15.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...	—	38
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	16.6	} 11.6
*Corrected „ „ „ „	13.78	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1000 live births ...	57.1	53
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate Live Births ...	58.8	not available
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	—	<del>11</del>
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1000 total births ...	—	2.97

\*Note—The corrected Death Rate is obtained by multiplying the Crude Death Rate by the factor 0.83. This factor is supplied by the Registrar-General and serves to make the Crude Death Rate for the District comparable, from the mortality point of view, with the Death Rate for the Country as a whole; or with the mortality of any other area, the Crude Death Rate of which has been similarly modified.

From the above figures it will be seen that both the Birth and Death Rates are rather higher for the Borough than for England & Wales.

It is very satisfactory to note that there have been no maternal deaths in the district, which speaks highly for the nursing and medical facilities available for maternity cases.

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (in acres) 2,651.

Population (Registrar General's estimate Mid 1938) 4,334.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Books, 1367.

Rateable Value, £23,675.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £98.12.11.

### Social Conditions and Chief Industries.

The Borough remains chiefly residential in character and has, during the summer months, a large floating population of visitors, tourists and campers, who are attracted by its rivers and by the historic interest of its Abbey and old buildings.

The waterworks of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Board are situated in the Borough, and extensions to those works are likely in the immediate future, as the new reservoirs at Church-down are nearing completion.

The only works of any size in the town are Messrs. Healing's Flour Mills, which have nearly 100 employees, but there is, of course, a considerable amount of employment provided by the hotels in the town.

A fortnightly market is held for livestock only, this tends to bring adjacent rural population into the town.

### Unemployment.

Unemployment in the Borough at the end of the last 3 years:

Table 4

	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Dec. 1938
Men ... ..	189	138	126
Women ... ..	36	51	51
Boys and Girls... ..	7	15	9
	232	204	186

It will be seen that there is a steady drop in the unemployment figures for men, due largely to the presence of works of public construction in neighbouring areas, and also to Air Ministry Works at Ripple.

#### Section B

### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

#### 1 ii (a) Laboratory Facilities

There is no County Laboratory in Gloucestershire, so analyses and examinations of water, milk, medical specimens, etc. are carried out as follows:

ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES—by Mr. Rowland H. Ellis  
F.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, Gloucester.

MILK, 1—Bacteriological examination of School Milk samples are carried out at the laboratory of the Cheltenham General Hospital.

2—Routine milk samples from Tuberculin Tested and Accredited herds are taken by the County Council.



**MEDICAL SPECIMENS**—The examination of swabs for diphtheria, etc., are examined in the laboratory of the Cheltenham General Hospital.

ii (b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

The Council's own ambulance is used for non-infectious disease and accident cases.

The ambulance of the Delancey Hospital, Cheltenham is used for cases of infectious disease.

The ambulance facilities for the town are adequate.

ii (c) **Nursing in the Home**

There has been no change during the year. The Tewkesbury District Nursing Association has the services of three nurses who undertake the midwifery and general nursing in the town, and also in three parishes in the Cheltenham Rural District. In addition, they do school medical work, health visiting and Infant Welfare Work.

ii (d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

A weekly school clinic and a fortnightly Infant Welfare Centre are held under the charge of the doctors in the town, who take duties in turn. An Orthopædic nurse visits the town weekly, and an Orthopædic surgeon every quarter.

**Tuberculosis:** The visits of the Tuberculosis Officer are arranged as necessary, but most cases are seen at the Cheltenham Dispensary.

ii (e) **Hospitals.**

There has been no change in the Tewkesbury Voluntary Hospital during the year. It has accommodation for 20 patients, and is available for cases in the Borough and surrounding district.

The Tewkesbury Isolation Hospital has been closed since September, 1937. It is hoped that it may be possible to reopen it shortly under a suggested new County scheme.

Arrangements for the treatment of Infectious disease cases are now in force with the Delancey Hospital, Cheltenham.

The charges are 2/- per patient per day, plus extras, e.g. anti-toxin, and in addition the Council pays their proportionate cost of maintenance based on population.

Ambulance charges are 13/- to 15/- per case.

From December 1st, 1938, to February 24th, 1939, arrangements for the treatment of cases had to be made with the Gloucester City Isolation Hospital at Over, owing to the fact that the Delancey Hospital was full and was unable to accept cases from this district.

ii (f)

### Mortuary.

There is a small mortuary, the property of the Corporation. It cannot be considered satisfactory, there being, for instance, no hot water supply. Recommendations were made by the Surveyor for its reconditioning and improvement at a cost of £200. The matter was, however, deferred for the time being, but is being considered in next year's estimates.

## Section C

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1 (1)

#### Water.

**Main Supplies:** There has been no change in the main supplies which are quite adequate. Frequent analyses are made by a resident chemist at the Tewkesbury Waterworks. The process of purification of the river water consists of sedimentation with alum, rapid filtration and treatment with chloramine. This provides a practically sterile water supply.

**Well Supplies:** Houses in the rural part of the area, where no main supplies are available, are dependent on wells.

There are still a few houses in the town still dependent on wells.

During the year, analyses of four wells supplies were made, of which three were unsatisfactory. The owners concerned were requested to provide main supplies.

69 new connections were made to the public mains during the year.

**Extension of mains:** 150 yards of 4" main to High Perry Hill Housing Estate.

1 (ii)

#### Sewage Disposal.

There has been no change in the methods of sewage disposal during the year; the sewage works at Lower Lode Lane being most unsatisfactory, and probably having no effects in the treatment of the crude sewage.

The Borough Surveyor reports:

"The present sewage disposal works are in a very bad condition; the Newtown Works, where the system of disposal, consisting of septic tanks and filtration, is fairly good, are in a sad state of repair.

The town works, adjoining Lower Lode Lane, are in urgent need of reconstruction. The present works consist of two settling tanks in parallel, which require frequent emptying by hand, and they are inoperative immediately the river commences to rise above normal.

The time has come when the whole of the sewage disposal system should be overhauled and reconstructed, and if some scheme is not put in hand at a very early date, heavy expense will have to be faced for repairs to the present works without in any way improving on the general conditions."

For a town the size of Tewkesbury, to have out-of-date and inefficient methods of sewage purification is most unsatisfactory, and the need for new works is, as I reported last year, very urgent. It must be remembered that the improved housing in the Borough leads inevitably to the increase in the total bulk of sewage to be dealt with, although at the same time it produces a "weaker" and more easily treated sewage

2

## Rivers and Streams.

No special action has been taken during the year to prevent pollution of rivers or streams by sewage.

During the year the River Severn Catchment Board has done a considerable amount of dredging in the Mill Avon.

3 (1)

## Closet Accommodation

Nearly all the houses in the Borough have water closets with main drainage. In the outlying parts where there are no sewers, a few houses are on the conservancy system.

No. of houses with pail closets	...	...	21
No. of houses with private water-carriage systems			23

These figures are unchanged from last year.

(ii)

## Public Cleansing.

Most of the Borough is scavenged for house refuse twice a week, a few houses are scavenged weekly, while some of the houses in the rural part of the Borough deal with their own refuse.

The refuse is dealt with by "Controlled Tipping," the Borough owning two tips and also having the use of a private one on the Ashchurch Road. The tip at Lower Lode Lane showed signs of rat infestation in the late summer (see report on page 10).



## Refuse Receptacles.

No uniformity in the type of refuse receptacles used to be insisted on, with the result that there were very few dust bins, and refuse was stored in unsatisfactory and unhygienic containers. The Council have made the provision of regulation dust bins compulsory (Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936), but the provision of these is as yet by no means universal.

## Rat Destruction.

The Sanitary Inspector reports :

Six complaints of rat infestation were received during 1938. There were 23 visits made in addition to work done by an outdoor assistant.

In each case of complaint, investigation was made. Fumigation with a sulphurous gas and the laying of "Red Squill" and other poisonous baits were carried out by the department.

As in past years, the Corporation assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in carrying out National Rat Week, and the results of the campaign were the subject of a special report which was forwarded to the Ministry.

The campaign was mainly for publicity purposes. Special efforts were made by newspaper, handbills, and by the showing of slides at the local cinema, with a view to encouraging voluntary notification and securing the co-operation of the public in the destruction of this rodent. The County Council also co-operated with the Corporation in the advertising campaign.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the destruction of rats at one of the Council's refuse tips, where infestation at times is rather great, and during one period of three weeks, the Council engaged the services of a rat catcher to deal with this source of infestation, with good results.

The work of investigation is, however, carried out systematically during the year.

### 3 (iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

A summary of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department is tabulated below. More detailed accounts of inspections will be found under the appropriate headings.



Table 5.

	No. of Inspections	Notices Served		Nuisances ab'td. after Notice	
		Info'm'l	Formal	Info'm'l	Formal
Dwelling Houses ...	361	13	42	13	50
Common Lodging Houses	3	—	1	—	1
Bakehouses ...	23	3	—	3	—
Cowsheds & Dairies, etc.	5	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ...	487	2	—	2	—
Canal Boats ...	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	36	8	—	6	—
Residences of Outworkers	33	—	—	—	—
Shops and Offices ...	20	3	—	1	—

## Shops Acts, 1912-37.

The administration of these Acts in regard to closing hours is carried out by a part-time inspector of the Council.

The Inspector reports :

“During the past 12 months, I have not found any flagrant breach of the Shops Acts to warrant taking action, although I have administered one or two cautions in regard to evening closing and Sunday trading. In all cases I have had no further trouble.

I have examined the schedules in the shops where assistants are employed and found them satisfactory. No complaints have been received with regard to working overtime, and, as far as I can see, the law appertaining to this has been complied with.

On the whole, 1938 has been a satisfactory year.”

(Signed) C. W. NEALE.

Your Sanitary Inspector is appointed Officer under the Shops Acts, 1912-37, but is only responsible for the administration of Section 10 of the Act of 1934. This section with certain exceptions relates to the provision in every shop in which persons are employed, of suitable and sufficient means of ventilation ; of maintaining a reasonable temperature : sufficient sanitary conveniences ; means of lighting ; washing facilities ; and facilities for the taking of meals.

Owing to the large amount of work in hand it has not been possible to inspect the shops in the Borough under this Section. This is a matter that will entail a survey of all the shops in the Borough and should receive early attention.

### Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928.

Rag flock is neither manufactured, used or sold on any premises in the Borough.

### Petroleum Act, 1928.

The number of licences issued in respect of premises for the storage of petroleum spirit and calcium carbide was 17. The conditions attached to the licences have been observed.

### Tents, Vans, Sheds, Camping Sites.

There are two camping sites in the Borough, a large one on the Mythe Road and a small one at Stonehouse Farm, Gloucester Road.

Licences have been issued by the Council for both the above sites.

Both sites are very little used except during Bank Holidays and week-ends. The greatest number of campers occurs over August Bank Holiday week-end when the number may be up to 400.

Informal action was necessary in connection with the unsatisfactory condition in which one camping site was kept.

Model Bye-laws with regard to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc, were adopted by the Council 1.11.38.

### Common Lodging Houses.

At the beginning of the year there was one common lodging house in the Borough, but upon application of the owner for re-registration under Section 236 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council decided not to re-register the premises owing to their unsatisfactory condition, and lack of adequate means of escape in case of fire.

### Smoke Abatement.

There is one large factory chimney in the Borough which is often found to emit considerable quantities of smoke.

It may be found necessary to take action in respect of smoke nuisances.

Owing to pressure of other work it has not been possible to take any smoke observations during the year.

### Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no swimming baths or pools in the Borough, although considerable use is made by bathers of the rivers Severn and Avon. No analyses of the river water have been made by this department.

There is great scope for improving the bathing facilities in the town.

### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

#### Number of Council Houses

(1) Found to be infested	2	(ii) Disinfested	2
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#### Other Houses

(1) Found to be infested	10	(ii) Disinfested	1
--------------------------	----	------------------	---

The method employed for freeing infested houses is by the use of "Zaldecide" liquid insecticide, the work of disinfection being carried out by the Corporation.

There is no routine method adopted by the Council for disinfection of tenants' belongings before removal to Council Houses, or for the disinfection of condemned houses before demolition.

General advice with regard to cleansing and destruction of articles is given.

### Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the Borough.

### Schools.

There has been no change in the number of schools in the Borough. All schools are provided with main water and drainage.

Several of the school premises are not satisfactory. They have all been inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and defects reported to the County Council.

The sanitary conveniences at one school were found to be in an uncleanly state. This received immediate attention.

At one elementary school there was a small outbreak of Scarlet Fever and the school was disinfected.

The voluntary immunisation of school children against diphtheria is reported fully on page 21.

## Section D.

### Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

i.	By the Local Authority	...	62
ii.	By other Local Authorities	...	—
iii.	By private enterprise	...	2
			<hr/>
			64
			<hr/>



Very considerable strides have been made during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, both with regard to unfit houses and the erection of Council Houses.

The houses owned by the Council now number 197, a very satisfactory increase of 62 during the year. 178 of these have been built under the Housing Acts, while 19 are old houses bought by the Council and reconditioned. A number of these latter cannot be considered satisfactory from the point of view of housing.

### Clearance Areas.

On August 31st, an Inquiry was held by an Inspector representing the Minister of Health, in respect of seven areas comprising 42 houses, e.g. 5 & 6 Fletchers Alley; 1, 2, 3, 4 & 13 Fish Alley, 1 & 2 Peachys Court, 1, 2 & 3 Myrtle Court; 1 & 2 Evans Alley; 7 Swilgate Road, 9, 10 & 11 Fish Alley, 2 & 3 Saffron Road; 55 & 56 Barton Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Parkers Court; 1, 2, 4 & 5 Freemans Court; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 Bank Alley.

The orders relating to these were confirmed by the Minister without modification on the 16th December, 1938.

During the year the Corporation have made a further 5 Clearance Areas in respect of 30 houses, e.g.

Bishops Alley Clearance Area	...	5	houses
Warders Alley Clearance Area	...	2	„
Scotts Court Clearance Area	...	2	„
Post Office Alley, Bleach Yard and Walls			
Court Clearance Area	...	17	„
Longs Court Clearance Area	...	4	„
		<hr/>	
		30	
		<hr/>	

### Demolition Orders.

Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act were made in respect of 11 houses, e.g. 3 & 4 Hughes Alley; 45 East Street; 2 Masons Court; 26 St Marys Lane; 32a St. Marys Lane; 5 & 6 Oldbury Walk; 5, 6 & 7 Orchard Court.

### Houses Demolished, Section 11.

1 Bredon Road; 24 & 26 St. Marys Lane; 3 & 4 Hughes Alley; 5 & 6 Oldbury Walk.

### Undertakings, Section 11.

During the year the number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which formal undertakings to recondition were accepted by the Council was 8, e.g. 2 Hughes Alley and 6 Swilgate Road: 5, 6, 7 & 8 Fish Alley; 3 & 4 Evans Alley.



## Re-housing.

1938 has seen the completion of 62 houses erected by the Corporation under their re-housing programme, e.g.

Table 6.

Scheme	One Bedroom	Two Bedroom	Three Bedroom	Four Bedroom	Total
Howells Road ...	—	4	8	4	16
Bakers Square ...	12	—	—	—	12
Hollams Road } ...	—	2	20	2	24
Cotteswold Rd } ...	—	2	4	4	10
High Perry Hill ...	12	8	32	10	62

A further 22 houses at High Perry Hill are in the course of erection for re-housing purposes, and plans have been submitted to the Ministry for the erection of 13 single bedroom and 2 two-bedroom bungalows.

There have been 52 displacements of families from houses within Clearance Areas or subject to Demolition Orders, Undertakings and Reconditioning, as a result of which 192 persons have been re-housed in houses provided by the Corporation.

## I Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—

i	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	95
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	251
ii	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	...	...	...	65
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	180
iii		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	63
iv		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	32

## 2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	13
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

### (a) *Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

i	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	nil
ii	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :			
	(a) By owners	...	...	nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners			nil

### (b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

i	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	1
ii	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
	(a) By owners	...	nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		nil

### (c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

i	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition orders were made	...	11
ii	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	7

### (d) *Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

i	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	1
ii	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	nil

## 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	22
---------	--	-----	-----	-----	----

(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	22
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	127
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year...	...	...	5
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	1
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	9
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	nil

## Section E

### **Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

#### **Milk Supply.**

The number of registered retail purveyors of milk is 19, and of wholesale purveyors 2, making a total of 21 which is the same as for 1937.

There are 11 registered dairy farms in the area, and 7 dairies and milkshops.

Five Accredited Licences have so far been issued by the County Council, and during the year 3 Supplementary Licences were issued under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

In the case of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited producers, supervision and sampling is carried out by the County Council, and the examination and testing of herds by veterinary inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

#### **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

During the year, 5 samples of milk as supplied to all the schools in the Borough were taken under the Milk in Schools Scheme. They all proved to be satisfactory. Only designated milk (accredited or pasturised) is supplied to schools in the area.

#### **Biological Testing of Milk for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.**

No samples were taken during the year.

#### **Ice Cream.**

There are a number of premises at which ice cream is manufactured or sold, including small shops. At present it is difficult to efficiently control this class of premises in the absence of local powers.

## Meat Inspection.

The following tabular statement, submitted at the request of the Ministry of health, shows that over 87% of the animals slaughtered in the Borough were inspected. The total number inspected was 1562, of which 117 were found to be abnormal.

Table 7

## Carcases Inspected and Carcases or parts of Carcases Condemned.

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed ...	186	—	52	974	571	1783
Number Inspected ...	165	—	44	836	517	1562
Percentage of carcases inspected to those killed .	88.7	—	84.6	85.8	90.5	87.6
All diseases except Tuberculosis—						
(a) Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	34	—	1	6	17	58
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	20.6	—	2.27	.72	3.28	3.71
Tuberculosis only—						
(a) Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	—	—	—	52	58
(c) Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	3.63	—	—	—	10.2	3.77



Table 8

Various Organs Condemned as Unfit for Human Food.

		Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Kidneys	Spleens	Mesenteries	Intestines
Tuberculosis	Bovine Pigs	15	5 1	1	1 1	6	2	3	11	14
Inflammatory Conditions	Bovine		1		6					
	Sheep Calves Pigs		8	2	4				1	1
Bacterial Diseases	Bovine		3							
	Calves Pigs				1 1					
Parasitic Diseases	Bovine				23					
	Sheep Pigs				6					
Abnormal Pathological Conditions	Bovine									
	Sheep Pigs				1					
	Totals	15	18	3	44	6	2	3	12	15

## Slaughterhouses

There are 5 Registered slaughterhouses in the district of which three are in regular use. Of the other two one is in a derelict condition, not having been in use for several years.

Those in regular use are kept in a satisfactory condition and the cleansing and limewashing are carried out regularly.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which comes into operation on 1st October, 1939, it will be necessary for all slaughterhouses to be licensed by the Local Authority.

During the year 487 visits were made to slaughterhouses for meat inspection purposes.

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act provides for the humane slaughtering of animals by mechanical or electrical means, and for the licensing of slaughtermen. No electrical equipment for stunning animals is installed in any of the slaughterhouses.

Slaughtermen's licences are granted for a period of one year. Six licences were renewed and three additional licences issued during the year.

No contraventions of the Act were found during the year.

### Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

One contravention of the Regulations was observed and dealt with by informal action.

On the whole the quality and condition of the meat slaughtered in the Borough is very good.

There are four premises to which meat is brought from sources outside the district. Visits are frequently made and the meat examined.

### Anthrax Order, 1938.

During the year there were two suspected cases of Anthrax in beasts in the Borough, but fortunately they proved to be negative.

### Manufacture and Sale of Prepared Foods.

Premises and shops used for the sale of preserved, cooked and other food stuffs were inspected during the year.

### Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

This Act is administered in the Borough by the County Council, but your Sanitary Inspector is also appointed Sampling Officer for purposes of acting under certain circumstances.

I am indebted to Police Superintendent A. W. Hopkins for the information concerning the operation of the Act during 1938.

Twenty-nine samples of the articles named below were taken for analysis. the proportion of samples per 1,000 of the population is 6.7.

Table 9.

Food or Drug		Number of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
New Milk	...	22	22	..
Margarine	...	1	1	...
Mineral Water	...	1	1	...
Jam	...	2	2	...
Golden Syrup	...	1	1	...
Sweets	...	2	2	...
Total		29	29	...

Section F. (ii)

**Infectious Disease.**

The incidence of Infectious Disease according to age groups will be found in Table 16.

There have been no cases of Diphtheria but there were 30 cases of Scarlet Fever, a considerable increase on last year.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**

The Councils scheme consists in the treatment of school children under 8 years of age by the "one-shot" method of Alum Precipitated Toxoid. The dose is given by the child's doctor, and his fee and the cost of the material is paid by the Council. The scheme is not at present designed for the treatment of children of pre-school age to any extent, although such cases would be done at the parent's request.

Number of school children under 8 immunised during the year...	58
„ pre-school children „ „ „	4
	—
Total...	62
	—

Approximate percentage of school children under 8 in the town who have been immunised—25%.

The results of the scheme cannot be considered entirely satisfactory, in spite of each parent being circularised, advertising by means of posters and the cinema, and a public meeting held during the year.

Administration of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on July 1st, 1938).

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.  
Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Table 10.

Premises	No. of Inspect'ns	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecut'd
Factories with mechanical power	14	2	—
Factories without " "	22	6	—
Other premises, e.g. works of building, engineering, etc., con- struction .. ...	—	—	—
Out-workers premises .. ...	33	—	—
Total...	69	8	—

(2) Defects found.

Table 11.

Particulars	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to H.M.I.	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness ..	8	6	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unseasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary } insufficient	—	—	—	—
Conveniences } defective ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences } not separate	—	—	—	—
Other offences } for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total...	8	6	—	—

No cases were referred to H.M. Inspector and no prosecutions were instituted.

(3) Homework.

## Lists received from Employers

Nature of Work	Once in the year		Twice in the year	
	Lists	Out Workers	Lists	Out Workers
Wearing Apparel (making)	—	—	2	17
Notified from other Authorities	—	—	—	—



Number of Outworkers on Register, December, 1938.. 16

Number of Inspections made to Outworkers' Premises  
during 1938 ... .. 33

No action was taken regarding Outworkers carrying on work in unwholesome premises.

Under the Factories Act, 1937, duties are imposed on Local Authorities through their officials, which were not fully dealt with under the Factory & Workshop Act of 1901.

As a factory, under the present Act, may be considered as any premises in which any article is made, repaired or altered, it will be seen that the definition is very comprehensive, and throws a considerable amount of work on this Department.

Table 13 Tuberculosis

New cases and mortality during 1938

AGE PERIODS in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1+	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15+	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
20+	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25+	4	1	..	..	1	...	..	...
35+	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55+	..	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
65+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	5	5	1	...	2	1	...	1

Table 14. Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register for the District for the last 3 years.

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1936	16	6	3	5	30
1937	16	5	1	4	26
1938	15	6	1	3	25

Table 15.      Number of New Cases and Deaths during  
last 3 years

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1936	5	...	...	..	3	1	1	...
1937	4	..	...	...	4	..	..	...
1938	5	5	1	..	2	1	...	1

One case of Tuberculosis came to notice other than by formal notification.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action has been necessary under the above Regulations and Act.



Table 17

## Causes of Death

In the Borough of Tewkesbury, 1938

*(classified according to the Registrar General's Short List of Causes)*

Causes of Death			Male	Female
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	...	—	—
2	Measles ...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	—
4	Whooping Cough ...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria ...	...	—	—
6	Influenza ...	...	—	—
7	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	—	—
8	Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system...	...	2	1
10	Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	...	—	1
11	Syphilis ...	...	—	—
12	General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	...	1	—
13	Cancer-Malignant Disease ...	...	4	3
14	Diabetes ...	...	—	—
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	...	1	1
16	Heart Disease ...	...	11	8
17	Aneurysm ...	...	1	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	3	1
19	Bronchitis ...	...	2	—
20	Pneumonia—all forms ...	...	2	—
21	Other Respiratory Diseases ...	...	—	—
22	Peptic Ulcer ...	...	1	—
23	Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years ...	...	—	—
24	Appendicitis ...	...	—	—
25	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	—	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver ...	...	—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	—	—
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	...	3	1
29	Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes ...	...	—	—
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ...	...	1	3
32	Senility ...	...	2	6
33	Suicide ...	...	1	1
34	Other Deaths from Violence ...	...	3	1
35	Other Defined Diseases ...	...	2	4
36	Other Diseases ill-defined or unknown		—	—
Total Deaths ...			40	32









